THROUGH THE BRAIN.

CHAS. S. MADISON, OF THIS CITY, SUICIDES ON A TRAIN.

SCOND ATTEMPT TO END HIS LIFE.

the Shooting Caused Much Excitement-Remains to lie Brought Here for Burial To-Day-Inability to Find Work Said to Be Cause.

Charles S. Madison, a young white man, timner by trade, of this city, who morning of June 29th made pern the istent attempts to take his own life and nigh the intervention of a pohalled er, has at last succeeded, and in the rooms of an undertaker liamsburg, Va., awaiting removal ands or relatives.

A pistol shot which he fired through his own brain brought about the end yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The shooting took place in the first-class couch of Train No. 4 of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, which left here at 3:25 o'clock day afternoon for Old Point, and and intense excitement among the gers, especially the ladies on board.

the train left Richmond on schetime yesterday Mr. Madison was g its passengers, and as Richmond an to fade away in the distance, it served that he was nervous, and about as if something preyed upon nd. He at times talked wildly and ently to those about him, and fellow-passenger in a very strange hat he lived in Richmond, on Twen-enth street. The constant appear-of unfamiliar scenes worried him, spoke of being more and more fact seemed almost to craze him. SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN.

ano, a sintion on the road, was persond the train was not far from Wilsourg when the young man, seem-no longer able to control binnell, an American buildog revolver, 22 to, and before interference could be red, directed its muxie at his head i fred. His aim was faultiese. The let entered just behind his right car. the unfortunate man's brains. The about the ear and the ear liself was fired the deadly shot, and fel ward, with his head coming to a rest the back of the seat in front of his

The deplorable affair occurred in the car door, and as there were many laoras that there was no occasion form that quiet was restored. To

Drs. C. W. P. Brock and skill could suggest to relieve Madi relief would presently come And this was so, Mr. Madison was taken from the train at Williamsnotwithstanding all that was donand life was no more

PREPARED FOR BURIAL. The body was removed to the estab-shment of an undertaker and prepared

the pistol, two or three dollars. envelope, containing the photoa young lady. The envelope

stated that the unfort was identified by J. E. Key, formerly of this city, but now of Willamsburg, as Spot Madison, a brother of the Fannie whose tragic death seve-

HIS FORMER ATTEMPT.

On the 25th of June Mr. Madison came into public notice by an unsuccessful attempt to take his life while in a fit of despondency. He was seen by an officer of the First District to place a revolver of the same make as that which ended his life to his head, but luckly this time the piece failed to fire. In another moment he was placed under arrest for carrying concealed weapons. He was taken to the station-house and the next morning to the Police Court. His behavior in court was so strange behavior in court was so strange and unnatural for a man possessed of an even mind that Justice Crutchfield thought best to commit him to jail for ne weeks, fearing that he was crazed, that time a letter was found and published over his signature, in which he de-clared that he was tired of life and driven to the deed because he could He begged his friends and all

who had known him in life to remem-ber him as kindly as they could. Yesterday, before his death, he made so statement, but it is believed that the same cause which actuated the first at-

GOING TO SEEK WORK. Madison was on his way to Newport News, in hopes of finding employ-ment, and, above all, to quiet and restore

elegram came to the police authoriof Richmond last night asking that

family be notified of what had befallen the young man, but when the officer went to the home of Mr. Madi-son's mother, No. 83 north Twentyseventh street, no one could be found on the premises. He searned from neighbors that the family were in the coun-

Mr. John A. Madison, a brother, was reached, however, and in reply has tole-graphed to have the body brought to orning on the train due Becides this brother, the deceased leaves a mother, sister, and other relatives.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The Republican State Convention-Other Mention.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., August 11. oecial.)-At a meeting of the Chamber Commerce, held last night, Mr. Tyson, ssirman of the committee appointed to secure the session of the Republican State Convention for this city of one should be held, read a letter from Colonel William Lamb, chairman of the State Containtee, who stated what Charlottee-ville was expected to furnish in the way of entertaining the body. Mr. Tyson reserved that the committee had secured atvate subscriptions sufficient to meet Colonel Lamb's request. The same committee was continued, with power to act we make all strangements necessary to in the convention here.

As Mr. Sidney Baxter was riding his base out of Mr. Carver's livery stable has afternoon, he animal slipped on the Sambithie payement and fell upon the fast, breaking young Baxter's left leg beneath the knee and sande. The broken into was set by Dr. J. E. Early and put in a phaster-of-Paris case.

Coals have been issued as nouncing the marriage of Miss Margaret Bount Daniel to St. James Nethon Waddell, the ceremon to take place at the Presbyterian church Wednesday morning. August 25th.

th Wednesday morning, August 25th, I o'clock. Mus Daniel is the daughter Mis C. W. Daniel, of the University, as a young lady of rare accomplish-Mr. Waddell is a popular member hoe firm of Thomas & Waddell. moned from the county and city to serve as turors at the September term of the United States Court in Lynchburg: Grand Jury-A. J. Craven, J. Snowden Wood, and George W. Macon. Petit Jury-R. K. Flannagan, George W. Marshall, and J. W. Polin.

J. W. Dolin.
Mr. G. W. Brown, while in the mountains near Black Rock Springs killed a rattlesnake that measured 5 feet, and possessed fourteen rattles. Those that may it pronounced it the largest they had saw it pronounced it the largest they had ever seen in the county.

A big excursion train from Kentucky will pass through Charlottesville to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, over the Chesabeake and Ohlo, bound for Old Point. The 400 people composing the party will breakfast in this city.

The infant son of Mr. Montie Jones died on Monday, and was buried yesterday near White Hall.

The Baptist Sunday school will have a basket picale to-morrow in the grove near the knitting-mill on Rose Hill.

The fourth bleanfal convention of the Virsinia Association of the Deaf met at Midway Assembly Holl this evening at 8 o'clock. The programme was carried as o'clock.

hear the knitting-mill on Rose Hill.

The fourth biennial convention of the Virginia Association of the Deaf met at Midway Assembly Hall this evening at 3 o'clock. The programme was carried out as published in yesterday's Dispatch. The convention will assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for the transaction of business before it. The election of officers will also take place at this session.

The personnel of the delegates is remarkably attractive. Bright, intelligent faces bespeak an active mind, and there is always a ready smile and an evertresent writing tablet for any one who has anything to communicate.

WINCHESTER.

Fonerals-Mr. Whitacre Improving-Personal Notes.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 10 .- (Speclai.)-The funeral of Mr. Samuel Hardy, who died on Saturday, took place from his residence, on west Water street, at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. Rev Dr. S. K. Cox, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assisted by Rev. Dr. H. M. White, of the Louden-Street Presby-National Bank, with which institudeceased had been connected for about sixteen years-viz., Measrs John W. Rice, H. D. Fuller, J. Few Brown, G. Goodwin Baker, H. R. Bryarly ced that Elehmond, his home, was and George Sheetz. The interment was an minute by minute further away. In Mount Hebron Cemetery.

Mr. J. P. Whitacre, who was hurt by being struck with an ink-stand thrown by Mr. R. E. Byrd during the progress of a trial at the court-house, about ten days ago, is slowly improving and expects to leave his room by the las of the week. The trial of Mr. R. E. Eyrd takes place on Monday, August

his home about ten days ago, and wh was subsequently located in Charlestown W. Va., wandering about in a demented has been returned to his homhere. His wanderings over Frederick Clarke, and Jefferson countles have completely exhausted him, and his limbs are badly cut and bruised. The attack is thought to have been due to the excessive

dan's White Sulphur Springs last night, and an enjoyable time was had by those present. Among those from a distance Misses May Applegarth, Grace and Jennie Eddins, of Baltimore; Ophelia Pea-cock, of Philadelphia; Laura Nicely, of Camden, N. J.; Eliza Willis, Mattle and Louise Baker, Hattle and Susie Glass Messrs. W. Spott White, Robert and Wood Glass, Henry R. Bryarly, Scott Ferguson, and Robert Williar, of Bal-

of Winchester's eldest and most y-known merchants, who dropped morning, and was largely attended. The Turner-Ashby Camp, Confederate Vetecans, and the Turner-Ashby Guard, and the onlire Fire Department of the city, attended the funeral and escorted the remains to Mount Hebron Cemetery, where the interment took place. The onli-benrers were Messrs. E. O. Larrick pail-bearers were Messes. E d H. H. Larrick, of Middletown; J. Larrick, of Washington, D. C., and Messrs, J. H., Walter, and O. F. Faulk-ner, brothers of the deceased. The Rev. R. K. Cox. of the Methodist Episco Harper, of Harrisonburg, officiated Mr. whom he had three children-Walter, street Chicago."

special received by the Dispatch last Julia, and the late J. Fred. Faulkner, by stated that the unfortunate man Mr. Faulkner's wife dying in 1880, he married in 1883 Miss Lucy Larrick, of Middletown, daughter of the late Larrick, by whom he had two children-Ollie and Lucille, both of whom are living. During the war Mr. Faulkner living. During the war Mr. Faulkner enlisted in Marion Rifles, Company A. Fifth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. Later he joined Mosby's Bat-talion, Forty-third Virginia, and was with that gallant leader in many of his most daring exploits. Mr Charles Broadway Rouss, the New

York millionaire and philanthropist, has presented, through ex-Governor F. W. M. Hoiliday, to the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, his check for \$1,000,

CONFESSES A MURDER.

A Mystery Cleared Up by a United States Soldier.

DANVILLE, VA., August II .- (Special.) Chief-of-Police Green Williams to-day received a letter from John W. Woodall, private in the Sixth United States Cavalry, now a prisoner in Fort Columbus military prison, New York harbon in which the writer confesses a murder that has always been a mystery. In the spring of 1893, a few miles south of this city, the badly mutilated, decomposed body of an unknown man was found. It body of an unknown man was found. It could not be determined whether the victim was white or colored. From Woodall's letter it appears that the victim was a negro, and that the writer had killed him in self-defence, stabbing him three times. Woodall formerly lived in Pittsylvania, and left immediately after the killing, enlisting in the army. There are circumstances indicating that Woodall did not kill his victim for self-preservation, but with a motive. The prisoner is now serving time for another crime.

STATE AGAINST UNITED STATES. Texus Attorney-General Will Disregard Federal Injunction.

HOUSTON, TEX., August II.-An Austin special to the Fost says that Attorv-General Cranch may conclude to dis regard the injunction recently issued by Pederal-Judge McCormick, restraining the State Railroad Commissioner from taking steps toward forfeiting the per-mits to do business of the express com-

taking steps toward forfeiting the permats to do business of the express combanies of this State.

The injunction was obtained because of rates to be promificated by the Railroad Cotamissioner discriminating against the express companies, thus denying the right of Federal-Judge McCormick to make such an order, and presenting exactly the case which has recently arisen in Manage.

WARNING TO KLONDIKERS. Secretary Bliss Congratulated on That He Has Given.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 11 ... Secretary-of-the-Interior Bilss received to-day from the president of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, Seattle, Wash., the following

commany, seattle, telegram;
telegram;
"I congratulate you, and thank you, for the official warning to people rushing to the Yukor-Klondike mining country at this season of the year."
Acting-Secretary Ryan, commenting on the above dispatch, says it indicates that there must be a very congested state of affairs at Seattle and other points of degrature for the Klondike gold-fields, or the president of a large transportation company would not approve of the warning issued by Secretary Bliss yesterday.

President Visits John Brown's Grave President Visits John Brown's Grave PLATTSBURG, N. Y. August II.—The early morning indications to-day were that the presidential party would have anything but a pleasant day for their trip over the Chauteaugay railroad to Lake Pineld and John Brown's grave, but before the special train, in which were the president and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. Alger, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Alger, Frederick Mrs.

C. B. Pike, S. M. Weed, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Weed, was many miles from Hotel Champiain, the clouds broke away. Every station of the road was handsomely decorated, and at each a large crowd was in waiting to greet the President.

Lake Placid, the terminus of the road, was reached at 1.55, and carfiages were in waiting to convey the presidential was reached at 1:6, and carriages in waiting to convey the presidential party to the Stevens House, a summer resort in the Adrondacks, where dinner was served, after which the trip to John Brown's grave, three miles away, was made. After a short inspection of the tomb, the party returned to the train and were soon en route again for Hote and were soon en route again for Hote and were soon en route again for Hot Champlain, which they reached at \$:45.

FORMER RICHMOND MAN HURT.

Meets With an Accident in Ophir Gulch, Col.

The Aspen (Col.) Daily Times of re date contains the following account of an accident which befell Mr. Jake Smith, who up to about thirty years ago was a resident of this city, but who now owns and operates two very valuable mines in

Jake Smith, of the Smith Brothers, who are working their property in Ophir gulch, was quite seriously hurt by a blast yesterday morning, and that he escaped death or permanent injury is remarkable. He, with his brother Henry, were timbering in the tunnel. Two small holes had been loaded to break away the rock for timbers. Short fuses were used, and Jake, in lighting them, could only get one of them to spit, as he thought. He hurried away, and as soon as one shot went off he hurried back to spit the other fuse before going out of the tunnel. He had reached the vicinity of the shot, and was leaning over it with his candle, when the blast exploded in his face, and he was knocked down.

Though stunned, Mr. Smith soon regained consciousness. In relating his experience to a friend later, he said his first Jake Smith, of the Smith Brothers, who

overjoyed to find that he could see, though imperfectly. He was taken to his cabin near by, and his wounds dressed. His face was badly cut and brutsed, and his eyes were soon swollen shut. No physician was called, and Mr. Smith pluckily says he will be all right in a few

Mr. Smith was arranging to start for the Klondike gold region within a day or two, and a brother at Leadville was coming over from Leadville to arrange for the trip. On account of the accident a telegram was sent to the brother yes-terday afternoon telling him not to come Aspen. Later, however, the injured in declared his intention of making the

The Smith brothers have worked their property in Ophir guleh for the past six-teen years or more, and were rewarded last winter by striking a good body of ore.

Size of Men of Genius.

(Albany Argus.)

Mr. Havelock Ellis has contributed to the current number of the Nineteenth Century a readable article on "Genius and Stature," based on an extensive study of ancient and modern blography, in the endeavor to ascertain whether the size of the human body has anything to do with the power of the intellect. Mr. Ellis divides his subjects into three classes. He calls men over 5 feet 9 inches "tall," those between 5 feet 9 and 5 feet 4 "medium," and those under 4 feet 4 "short." In the first class are found Burke, Burns, Darwin, Cromwell, Lincoln, Coleridge, Peter the Great (he was 6 feet 81-2), Thackeray (6 feet 4), Washington (6 feet 3), Bismarck, Bolingbroke, Buryan, Julius Caerar, Charlemagne, Co-(Albany Argus.) Lessing, Li Hung Chang, Jean Paul

'medium" class comprises a much

The "medium" class comprises a much smailer number, among whom are Lord Reaconsfield (6 feet 9), Gladstone (6 feet 5), Dickens 6 feet 9), Byron (6 feet 1-2). Swift (6 feet 8), Voltaire (6 feet 7), Weilington (6 feet 8), Voltaire (6 feet 7), Weilington (6 feet 8), Voltaire (6 feet 7), Weilington (6 feet 8), Voltaire (8 feet 7), Weilington (6 feet 8), Alexander the Great, Lord Bacon, Beaudelaire, Browning, Hood, Luther, Newton, Poe, Reman, Verlaine, Confucius, Dante, Lord Chesterfield, Watteau, St. Francis of Assisi.

The "short" list is quite long, Balzac (6 feet 4), De Quincey (6 feet 3), Thiers (6 feet 3), Kant (6 feet), Beethoven (6 feet 4), William Blake (barely 5 feet), Keats (6 feet), Napoleon (6 feet 1-2-4), Neison (6 feet 4), St. Francis Xavier (4 feet 6), Affect 4), St. Francis Xavier (4 feet 6), Affect 4), St. Francis Xavier (4 feet 6), Affect 4), Chivin, Hogarth, Horacc, Charles Lamb, Timour, Dryden, Locke, Wagner, Erasmus, Macaulay, Charles Martel, Faraday, Sir Christopher Wren, and others.

To sum up all the results of this investigation, Mr. Ediis finds that of 341 men of genius 142 were tail, 74 were of middle height, and 125 were short; and he concludes "not that persons of extraordinary mental ability tend either to be tailler or that the average population, but

cludes "not that persons of extraordinary mental ability tend either to be taller or shorter than the average population, but rather that they exhibit an unusual tendency to variation. It is mediocrity alone that genlus seems to abhor." There is nothing new in the general proposition. Seneca told the Roman world that the mind was the proper judge of the man; Ovid declared that "our vigor is in our immortal soul"; and, to come down to a later period, the good little Dr. Isaac Watts sang: Watts sang:

Watts sang:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole.

Or grasp the ocean with my span;

I must be measured by my soul;

The mind's the standard of the man."

Aged Baptist Minister's Sulcide. FLORENCE, ALA., August II.—Rev. James Yates, a Baptist minister, committed suicide in Sheffield by hanging himself. He was found by his wife before life was extinct, but died in a few minutes, Mr. Yates was from Detroit, Mich., and had been in Sheffield a year. It is said he was at outs with the members of the Baptist church there. He was 65 years old.

Merry May Be Happy Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.— It has been intimated that as a result of the correspondence which has been had on the subject, the State Department has so far succeeded in meeting the objections which were made by the Greater Republic of Central America to the new-ly-appointed Minister, W. L. Merry, as to make it probable that he will be re-

Sentenced to Death.

KEY WEST, FI.A., August II.—Silvanus Johnston, the negro accused of felonious assault, was found guilty by a jury in the Circuit Court to-day, and sentenced to death. Johnston broke down when the verdict was rendered and sentence was pronounced, and was conducted to his cell weening.

Canovas Remains at Madrid. MADRID, August II.—The remains of the late Premier of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, arrived here at 6:55 A. M. from Santa Agueda. They were met at the railroad station by the Ministers, the members of the dipiomatic corps, and the civil and military authorities of Mad-rid and its vicinity. Immense crowds of people were assembled about the depot.

Patal Explosion in a Mine. ST. LOUIS, MO., August II.—Advices from Bonne Terre, Mo., state that about 200 pounds of giant powder exploded in the St. Joe lead-mine rear that place last night, killing William H. Maddern and Taylor Dodson, seriously wounding Albert Morris and Joseph Miller, and painfully injuring Cal. Gibson and Ed. Forshe.

Umpire Hurst Fined \$100.

CINCINNATI. O., August 11.—Umpire Tim Hurst, who threw a beer glass at the spectators during a game here last week, and severely injured Fireman Cartyvelles, was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Schwab, in the Police Court to-day. Holman's Majority Increased.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August II.— The majority of Griffith (Democrat) over Lee (Republican) in the special election for Congress in the Fourth Indiana Dis-trict, held Monday, was 1,101. Holman's majority last year was \$25.

Kaiser and Kaiserin Leave Russin.

ST. PETERSBURG. August 11.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany left St. Petersburg this morning. Their de-parting majestics were accorded an en-thusiastic reception by the crowds along New Yacht for Prince of Wales.

LONDON, August II.—The rumor is re-vived that George L. Watson is designing a new yacht to replace the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia. Old papers for sale at the Dispatch

FOOD FOR NATIVES.

Wish ric to Eat or Burn-Waters of the Northern Pacific Fairly Alive With Edible Fish-How the Natives Bunt the White Whale.

A Pomona (Cal.) letter to the New York Times says William B. Otis, who has been all over the world as one of the ichthyologists in the employ of the government, has fust returned from his second visit for studying the fish in Alaskan waters. He will depart in a few days for a short work of investigation among the pearl fisheries at La Paz, Lower California, after which he will go on to Washington. He said to-day, in Los Angeles:

"I have never observed a more interesting fish than the candlefish of Alaska. I don't believe it can be transplanted to our national waters. For the variety of its use, there's no fish like it. It is about the size of the common smelt, and averages ten inches in length. It runs in vast schools along the coast of Alaska. There is no better pan fish, and it is as fat as possible. In fact, ghey are so fat that the natives use them dried for candles, fixing them in forked sticks and lighting one end. Their fat the Eskimos also fry out for butter, and as a substitute it is not so bad as you might suppose. Prepared in the shape of oil it serves as a substitute for that obtained from cod livers, and great quantities are sold by apothecaries now in

'Of course, the great fish wealth of Alaska lies in the abundance of salmon. The biggest variety, called the king salmon, is gigantic, growing from sixty to ninety pounds in weight. It leaves cean about June of each year, for the purpose of spawning, going 1,200 miles up the rivers. The natives dry these salmon for winter use, cutting them into three slices after removing the heads, nd leaving the backbones in the middle slice, so that all three slices are connected by the tall. Thus prepared, the fish are called 'chowichee ukali,' and two or three of them dried weigh at least fifty pounds. One is considered sufficient food supply for one day for six men and the dogs that haul their Bought from the natives on the great Yukon river, a single ukali is valued at one leaf of tobacco, or five or six mun-ket balls. The chowichee of the Yukon is held in such high esteem that the Rus- J. H.

A NATION OF FISHERMEN. "In Alaska every native is a fisher-man, because almost the entire population depend upon the resources of the water for food. The men spear and net and trap the salmon, while the women do what they can do to help, dragging great strings of the captured fish along the water's edge, and watching the gill nets, in readiness to seize and club to death the scaly victims that get endeath the scaly victims that get entangled. The work of curing and dressing the fish falls naturally to the lot of the women. The usual supply of salmon put up by a family of four is 1.700 fish, averaging five pound: each before they are cured, and half a pound each when dried. The stores accumulated in when dried. The stores a cumulated in the warm season are not touched until the inclemency of the weather, about November 1st, renders fishing no longer practicable. As a rule, by May 1st, when fishing can again be resumed, the reserve supplies have been exhausted, and starvation threatens. Each family,

that is saying a good deal. They catch a pearly and greenish-hued fish on the Alasever had in landing one. It is called the "pearl belly" from its beautifully-colored scales. I brought seven of these fish lown with me on ice, and have sent them to Washington. As a food fish they are just what you might imagine a mammota frout—say a forty-five-pound speckled frout—to be. Why, if any of our Amerian angiers could have a successful cor with one of these Alaskan 'pearl visible, bellies' it would be an achievement of a lifetime. Tarpon fishing is tame sport compared with the act of wrestling with a 'pearl belly' on a rod and reel or on a hand line. I found that these fish are caught among the Pribilof Islands, and that they come there from up the coast of Siberia in April, and depart for warmer waters in September. They move in great schools. An intelligent Alaskan old me that he had seen schools of fully half a million of 'pearl bellies.' If we could introduce these fish in our waters it would be of inestimable benefit to our

WATERS RICH IN FOOD FISH. "The Alaskan waters fairly swarm with food fishes. Off the coast there are codfish banks equal in productiveness to those of Newfoundland. Several kinds of rock cod swim in vast numbers in the ocean near land. Among these is the palatable greenfish, so called because its flesh is of a greenish color, but the un-usual hue disappears in cooking. In the rivers very far north different varieties of white fishes take the place of the salmon. They grow to thirty pounds in weight, and are of delictous flavor. Graying are abundant also in the rapid streams, growing to fifteen pounds. These are only a few of the valuable finny species in this great territory that seems designed as a paradise for the fisherman Pike, redfish, and dogfish are mostly utf-lized as food for the dogs.

'In such enormous schools are the com-mon herrings of the Pacific found on the

northwest coast-most delicious and fat they are said to be-that vessels sail for hours through shouls of them, and a lazy hours through shouls of them, and a lazy Indian with a stick full of nails can impale enough for a boatload in a short time. Often it happens that acres of grass on shore are found covered with herring eggs, which an unusual high tide has left stranded. The natives collect the eggs thus deposited and dry them.

"The book for catching helibut used The hook for catching halibut used

by the Alaskan Indians is much more effective than the weapon used by white men of New England for the same pur-pose. It is a forked stick, shod with sharp from at one extremity, and baited with a whole herring. When swallowed it holds the mouth of the fish open, so When swallowed that it quickly drowns. Lines provided with these hooks are commonly set overnight, with buoys to held them made out of the inflated stomachs of seals.

HUNTING WHITE WHALES.

"The hunting of white whales is an important industry among the coast In-dians of Alaska. The animals are very timid, and, coming in with the tide, they are easily driven into shoni water by shouting and spiashing with oars, whereupon they are dispatched with filnt-shod spears. No other weapons are used for this purpose, because to do so would be sure to entail misfortune, according to the native superstition. When a whale is taken, the flesh and blubber are common property, but the shalebone belongs to the captors. The sawbones are employed for shoeing sled runners, and the ribs and paws are used in constructing the framework of winter dwellings. Fresh or tainted, the meat is esteemed desirance for eating. be sure to entail misfortune, according delicacy for eating.

WHALEBONES AS BEAR TRAPS.

THE FISH OF ALASKA. fat thus prepared is left in promising spots for great white bears to devour. Along comes one of the monsters, guips a hunk down whole; the gastric juices meit the fat and eat away the strings of meit the fat and eat away the strings of a hunk down whole; the gastric juless meit the fat and eat away the strings of tendon with which the whalebone is bound; the whalebone springs out straight across the animal's stomach, and presently it dies. Next day Mr. Eskimo comes along and gathers in a big bear-skin worth several quarts of whiskey.

"It is the custom that while hunting white whales no native shall chop wood, die in the earth sew, or lan skins. To do

dig in the earth, sew, or tan skins. To do any of these would offend the god of the white whales, who might not permit those useful cetaceans to come back the next reason. When the whaling is over, all the bones of the animal must be gathered and burned for the same reason, and a corresponding superstition directs that all hones of the wairus, seal, and bear shan be consumed likewise by fire, lest their divinities be offended."

OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The Discoveries of the Haynes Expedition in Northern Babylonia.

A long and interesting account is given by a correspondent in the London Times of June 24th of the discoveries of the Haynes expedition in Northern Babylonia, brief mention of which was contained in a recent special cable dispatch to the Evening Post. The writer says:

"To have unearthed the ruins of the oldest city in the world, the foundations of which were laid some six or seven thousand years before the Christian era is a reward of which an explorer might indeed be proud. Such good fortune seems to have fallen to the lot of Mr. Haynes, who for nearly five years has been in charge of the American expedition engaged in excavating the great mounds of Nuffar, in Northern Baby-lonia, the site of the ancient city of Nippur, the sacred city of 'Older Bel' of the Semites.

The history of the expedition which, since 1888, has worked upon this site is a remarkable one; and its great work has been so quicily done that it has atstudents of Assyriology. The work was undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania, the funds, which have amounted to about \$70,000, being provided by a small committee interested in the work. The expeditions of 4888-'90 partook rather of a prospecting survey, and were under the direction of Dr. Peters. The trial trenches produced a harvest of about 10,000 tablets and inscribed objects, among them several records of Sargon I, and his son, Naram-Sin, whose date, B. C. 380, was by many regarded as the starting point of Babylonian history, Troubles among the Arabs, and the usual diffculties with the Porte delayed the work for three years. In 1333 the explorations were renewed, under the charge of Mr. Haynes, and they have been sians used to salt down several hogs-heads of it annually for the Czar's table when Russia owned Alaska. carried on continuously ever since, and have produced results such as were never dreamed of, even by the most never dreamed of, even by the most ardent advocate of Babylonian explorations, and the history of civilization has been carried back to an antiquity never and 3.38m. high built of fine, unbaked thought of.

"The great mounds of Nuffar are situated on the east bank of the now dry Shat-en-Nil, a great main artery naviga-tion canal, which once connected Baby-lon with the Persian Gulf. The central feature of the ruins is a vast conical mound, called by the Arabs Bint el Amir, 'the Amir's daughter,' which rises to a height of nearly 29 metres above the surrounding plain. This mound marks the site of the great ziggurat or temple stage tower first built by Ur-Gur, or Ur-Bahu, as he was formerly called—about B. C. 2800, and subsequently repaired and added to by later kings. This vast structure was the central point of the explorations by Mr. Haynes.

"We have long been familiar with another of the great stage towers erected by Ur-Gur at Mugayyar, the ancient Ur.

reserve supplies have been exhausted, and starvation threatens. Each family, in addition to its dried stock, puts up for the winter half a barrel or so of built, like most of these Babylonian tow-GAMER THAN THE TARPON.

"The ocean waters along the coast of Alaska contain as wide a variety of game sait-water fish as the Gulf of Mexico, and that is saying a good deal. The ocean waters are said water fish as the Gulf of Mexico, and that is saying a good deal. The ocean waters are the later towers at Babylon and Khorsabad. Each stage had a thick coating of plasts. thick coating of piaster, composed clay mixed with chopped straw; and kan coast that resembles the famous tarpon, fin for fin, size and shape. It is a wonderful game fish, and will give the most expert angler the liveliest tussle no most important discovery. Two walls of burned brick, 3.4m. high, 16.23m. long, and 7m. from each other, were built ou into the temple courtyard, an causeway was filled with crude and formed a broad roadway leading up to the tower. The whole temple exclosure is surrounded by a massive wall, o which more than thirty courses are still "The arrangement of this temple and

tower of Ur-Gur bears a most striking resemblance to the early Egyptian pyramids, especially Medmum and the stepped pyramid of Sakkara, while the causeway ecalls that of the second pyramid of recalls that of the second pyramia of Khafra, which connects it with the so-called temple of the Sphinx. The question often suggested by archaeologists has been. Were these stepped pyramids connected with the temple towers of Chaldea or borrowed from them? There is now, however, a possibility of our reversing this question, in the light of these discoveries at Nippur. The pyramid we know was but an elaboration of the Mastaba, and the resemblance between these and the towers at Ur and Nippur is most arriving. Dr. Hilprecht and Mr. Haynes maintain, upon very good grounds, that Ur-Gur was the first to build these ziggurats, and there is certainly no trace of such edifices in any of the older eiter those at Tello or Lacertainly no trace of such edifices in any of the older cities, those at Tello or Lagash and Abu Habba, the ancient Sippara, being beth later. At no period in early Chair an history was there so close a confact between Egypt and Chairdea as during the dynasty of Ur-Gur Dungl and Gudea of Lagash. These values as a second of the superior thair numerical superior and chair and rulers, as we know from their numerous inscriptions found at Tello by M. de Sarzec, were in constant communication with Egypt by sea and through the Sinuitic peninsula.

In the face of this evidence from Nippur, we may have to reconsider the question of Chaldean influence on Egypt, and, indeed, possibly reverse the old the-The tower rests upon a massive ory. The tower rests upon a massive brick platform of crude brick. Excava-tions conducted below this revealed the existence of a second pavement of much finer construction, being built of kilnburnt bricks of great size—the dimen-sions being 50cm, square, and of great thickness. Nearly the whole of those bricks were inscribed, and bore the stamps of Sargon I, and Naram-Sin, his stamps of Sargon I, and Naram-Sin, his son, and its date, therefore, is just a thousand years prior to the buildings of Ur-Gur-namely, B. C. 3899. From the inscriptions of both these kings we know that they both built large portions of an older temple of Mullii, for the bricks bear the inscription. "builder of the second the inscription, "builder of the temple of Mullil." and dedicated a number of vases to the temple inscribed with their legends. These buildings have been en-tirely removed, and the surface of the

tirely removed, and the surface of the vast platform levelled for the reception of the edifices of Ur-Gur.
"Of the old temple there is evidence afforded by a discovery to which we shall shortly refer. Proof, however, of the great buildings of Sargon and his son is afforded by some excavations to the afforded by some excavations to the northwest of the temple. Here was a line of mounds which marked a rampart, and Mr. Haynes in 1836 cleared a portion of it and unearthed one of the most extraordinary pieces of masonry ever dis-covered. The foundation consisted of a solid bed of clay mixed with straw and puddled down, resembling some of the constructions found by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. Upon this foundation and ith was constructed a solid brick wall, fifty-two feet in thickness and rising to an unknown height. The builder of this wall was Naram-Sin, whom so many have regarded as a mythical king. It is probable that this rampart formed also "Strips of whalebone are folded as a broad roadway round the city, and it may possibly, as Mr. Haynes suggests, 'hunks' of fat, and frozen that way. The have had a row of chambers in its upper

part. A similar wall, but less than half as thick, was found by M. de Sarsec at relic.
"Directly to the southeast of the great

tower and close to the great rampart Mr. Haynes discovered a chamber lim. long. 2.5 m. wide, and 2.60 high. As there was no doorway, it was evidently a vault en-tered from above. Its floor rested upon the platform of Naram-Sin, and it formed a communication between the two strata. The inscribed bricks proved it to have been built by Ur-Gur. What was its pur-pose is explained by the discovery of a second chamber of the same kind imme-diately below it. In this second chamber a brick stamp of Sargon was found imbedded, and broken stamps and some few tablets were found in the room. The explanation is now easy. 'Round the walls ran a narrow shelf, on which some tablets and brick stamps were found. The chambers of the temple; the smaller one, that of Sargon, which had been partly restored by Ur-Gur, while the second was that of the King, built up to the level of

his own pavement. "It is clear that at some time between of Ur-Gur, B. C. 2800, rise of the Kassite dynasty, B. C. 2206, the archive chamber had been broken into and large numbers of objects carried away and the rest broken and scattered. There can be little doubt that this disaster took place during the terrible Elamite invasion, in B. C. 2285, when all the principal temples were pillaged and their treasures carried to the Elamite

Mr. Haynes, encouraged by the success of his work in the upper stratum, prooil, which he did at the depth of 9.25 metres, passing through the ruined buildings, accumulations of broken pottery, and fragments of inscribed stone and well-constructed These remains prove the existence of at least two temples below the payement of Naram-Sin, which at the most raple rate of debris accumulation cannot be assigned to a later date than between

Christian era. "This lowest stratum has been much ufficient remains to reveal to us earlier phases of Babylonian civilization than we have ever seen. The first structure discovered was an altar of sundried bricks, 4m. by 2.46. The upper course had a rim of bitumen, and upon the alter was a large deposit white ashes. 'Round the alter was a low walt marking the sacred enclosure. Outside of this en-closure were found two immense vases of term outs. These great specimens of early pottery were each 63.5cm, high and decorated with rope pattern. W the germ from which sprang the great teminos, entered only by the priest, and two great vases for purifical replaced in after-times by the er and lesser absu, placed be the temples. A somewhat sim construction was Sippara, but its archaeological value was not recognized. Southeast of the altar was found a remarkable bricks. Round the base of this Mr Haynes found a quantity of water-vents, which indicated a connection with some receptacle below, and on sinking beneath

this solid mass he found a drain passing which was the earliest known keystone It is 71cm, high and has a span of 51cm. The bricks are well baked and joined with star clay as mortar. Thus the priority of Chaidea in the use of the keystone arch is clearly established.

"This structure was over 7m, below the pavement of Ur-Gur and 4.57 below that of Naram-Sin, and, since there were no massive ziggurats or great temples to crumble into ruin, it must have taken many centuries to build up so great a

1,500 to 2,000 years before the time of Sargon does not seem too high. "Over 26,000 tablets, as well as nume rous inscribed fragments rous inscribed fragments of vases and stelle, have been recovered from this site. It must be remembered that the Gur were sacked by the Elamite invaders will account for so few inscribed records however, there had been numerous records of the pre-Sargon period which had been removed to the treasury of Sargon, and subsequently to that of Ur-Gur, is shown by a most important find. Under a pavement of Ur-Ninip, a king of the dynasty of Ur-Gur, were found quanti-ties—some hundreds—of broken vases and other objects that had been votive offer-ings to the shrines of Mullil from the earliest times. "All of these records relate to a se-ries of primitive wars and form certain-

mass of debris, and an estimate of from

ly, whatever their age may be, the oldest historical records known. The earliest of these is the inscription of 'Eshagsagana,' written in most archaic characters-this monarch is styled 'Lord of Kengi,' that is, Lower Babylonia, 'the land of chan-nels and reeds,' In his time the chief enemy of Babylonia was the city of Kish, the modern El Hymer, whose priest rules had entered into alliance with some flerce tribes called 'the hosts of the Land of the Bew.' • • The closing episode of this first of wars is supplied by a monu-ment discovered by M. de Sarzec at Tello he celebrated stela of the Vultures, now in the Louvre. In this monument erected by the King of Lagash, when a dynasty of kings was established after that
of Ur, we have the record illustrated by sculpture of the King, who made a victorious campaign, and utterly defeated the hordes of the Land of the Bow." 'After this, neither in the campaigns

Sargon or his son nor in any chronicles of the Babylonian empire, have we any record of these people. they, then? Professor Hilprecht has put forward, in a most dogmatic manner, a theory that they are to be identified with the Semilic tribes of North Mesopotamia, and that the 'City of the Bow' was Harran. He cites no ancient authority, no pre-Sargonic mention of Harran, but only a statement of Albirunt, 'that Harran was of Albirunt, that Harran was built in the form of a crescent moon, and that the plan of the ruins resembled a bow. It is surprising to see so brilliant a scholar using so feeble an argument. It is rather to the plains of Central Mesopotamia and the lowlands between the Tigris and the Kurdish mountains that we must look

for the home of these nomadic warriors, "We have been able to give only a brief account of the wonderful work of this campaign, which reflects so much credit on its organizers, and, above all on Mr. Haynes. For thirty-two months he lived alone among the wildest Arab tribes in Mesopotamia, in an atmosphere of fever varied with cholera. One determined, but fortunately unsuccessful, attempt was made upon his life; yet amid all these surroundings he lived and did the work of three men. It is no over-proise to say that Mr. Haynes is justly entitled to take his place in the ront rank of explorers along with those who have restored to us the first chapters of the world's history,"

EPSODE OF OUR ENGAGEMENT.

(St. Paul's Magazine.) "I don't know-I almost think-I should like you better-if I possibly could like you better. Jack, dear-if-if-you were just a little-ever such a tiny bit-wicked!"

I lifted my eyebrows in mild astonishment. I hade an idea that I was suffifously wicked, you know, but just about wicked enough. "Would you like me to poison pussy?

Or steal Aunt Jane's knitting? Or put gunpowder in the Governor's pipe? Or smash the Mater's-no, 'pon my word, Cis. I won't do anything to the dear lit-Mater. "Don't be so absurd," raid She, severe iy. ("She" with a big S, if you please.)

'You don't look pretty when you make faces. Cis. "You said yesterday that I couldn't help

"We had only been engaged three days

"O. Jack!"
There were explanations here which de not affect the argument.
"I didn't mean that fort of wicked-

ness," said she.
"Isn't kissing wicked?"

"Of course not, when people are engaged. Don't, Jack."

"Well, what's the particular crime yeu admire. Cia?" I inquired cheerfully. "I dare say I've committed it in the course of a long and sail life." of a long and evil life." "You know I don't mean real wicked-ness that is wickedness. I'm quite sure

that you wouldn't ever-quite, quite sure, dear-I wasn't so sure. But it was clear enough that I shouldn't tell her of it! only mean little wickedness; not edgesses really; only-er-you know

what I mean.' are always strikingly fueld," I ob-"You are always strikingly lucid, served, politely. "You are always teasing me."

"Is that wickedness which is or which

ian't?"
"I'm not going to discuss frivolities, sir. You know what I mean."
"I'm hanged if I do!"
"Well, I mean-people say—that a man ought not to be—that is—I know what I mean, but I can't express it. And I won't be laughed at, Jack."
"You are being laughed at, Cls."
"But I don't like it, please!"
"Well, you mean that it doesn't seem manly for a men to be too good and proper. Is that it, Cls?"
"Of course, it is."

"Of course, it is."
"Upon my word, I'm not."
"Ah!" said she, triumphantly, setting herself magisterially in a corner of the large arm-chair (she doesn't nearly fill it).

"what have you done? I shall expect you to tell me all." She almost looked as if she expected it, too; which was absur'. So I determined to make a careful selection; but there was such an embarras de richesses! Of course, I couldn't tell her of the wicked-nesses which were; and the wicked-nesses which weren't I found somewhat

fficult to define. "Well," I began, hesitatingly. "Go on, sir—the truth."
"When I was a boy—"O, that doesn't matter. I suppose

you've done something wrong since "Er-I've sometimes had a bet on a horse-race, or a cricket, or a foot-ball match."

"How much? Five pounds?" "Well-er-not more. You see, I'm not really a betting man." If I'd told her of that coup on Yellow Dragon, it might have got 'round to the Governor, you see. "O. well, that isn't very much. What

"Sometimes, when I was at Oxford, I had quite enough to drink."
"O, Jack! But you didn't ever get quite-not really-so that you couldn't-"Drunk. O, dear, no! That would have shown a great weakness of char-

acter.' It wasn't worth while to mention that night, when the other men put me in bed the wrong end, with my boots on the

the wrong end, with my boots on the pillow. I was only overcome with the smoke and excitement, you know.

"There's a good boy! I'm glad," she said, just touching my hand with hers, "Anyhow, I'm almost a teetotaler new. Well, that's nearly all,"

"Now, Jack!"

"Except that I might have said a swear words or so now and then. Footswear words or so now and then. Foot-ball and billiards are very trying, you

If she'd heard me talk to that cabby "Isn't that wicked enough?"

"Ye-es-but men all do it. Even dad when he dropped the big hammer on his foot the other day said-""
"What?" "Never mind. Perhaps it was 'Deat

"O, that's how I always swear."
"You tell awful-untruths." "Yes, that's my form of wickedness." I heaved a sigh of relief that she had

settled the question. "But haven't you, Jack-haven't you ever flirted? That's what I mean." I thought so. "Good gracious, yes!" "Since you knew me? Now, tell me. 1 won't be cross, really, I won't."

"But I've known you ever since you were a baby, more or less. You were s tiresome youngster, Cis, 'pon my honor you were."
"I mean since you—you—liked me?"
"I can't remember when I didn't."
"Dear, old Jack! Is that really true?"

"True as Gospel, little one." As a matter of fact it was, "Now, I've confessed enough," I ob-"No. you haven't. There's something I want to know.

I twiddled my moustache uneasily. thought there was. Did you flirt with Polly Graham last I knew that was coming.

"O-er-not exactly."
"Now, Jack!"
"O, well, nothing to speak of." "Not on boxing day? "I don't remember."

When you walked home from skating with her? You were so taken up with that fool Jackson. "You didn't ask me to skate with you." "You always had half a dozen fellows round you."

"I couldn't help it!" I gnawed my mustache and glared,
"Jack! . . . Den't be disagreeable! . . 1
wanted you to ask me!" Here, again, there was an irrelevant interval.

"Now about Polly Graham?" she coaxed. "Please tell me, I won't be cross. And—and—I do want to know." "Perhaps I did flirt a little."

"You kissed her?"
"Er-no." It's all very well to talk, but a fellow can't help looking guilty. "That's not true."
"O, well, I-er-didn't want to."
"Nonsense! Why did you do it?"
"I haven't said I did."

"I know you did." "O. I did, then."

"You are unkind-horrid. I hate you. I won't be engaged to you. And I'll never

"Why, Cis, you promised?" "I don't care." "But I do, very much."
"I'm glad-glad-glad! Now you'll be

orry! And I-don't care. Don't touch me! I-don't-care-a-bit."
To prove her indifference, she began to ry. So I picked her right up in my arms. "It was only one, Cis." "Is that true?"
"Absolutely!" Of course it wasn't.

"And you never will again?"
"Never!" Of course, I didn't mean forfeits, or anything of that sort. "And don't want to?"

"Not a bit." "Then I think-I will be-engaged to you still. If you want me?", "If! Little Cis!" Here there was a further irrelevant in-terval, after which she actually laughed,

"I don't want you to be wicked, really "No. dear." "And I don't mean to talk about it any

Neither do L. The Common Goal.

(Brooklyn Life.) Hurry: What's the great aim of mod-Scurry: To be rich enough to be able to get everything one doesn't want.

They Weary of It.

(Albany Journal)

The unmarried man is comb
having this dinned into his ears: if I were a single man like you. I'd ste for Alaska to-morrow."

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